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10/088232

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

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NEWS 9 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR
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NEWS 15 OCT 28 BIOSIS file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded and enhanced

NEWS EXPRESS OCTOBER 01 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:01:46 ON 07 NOV 2003

=> fil reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:02:12 ON 07 NOV 2003

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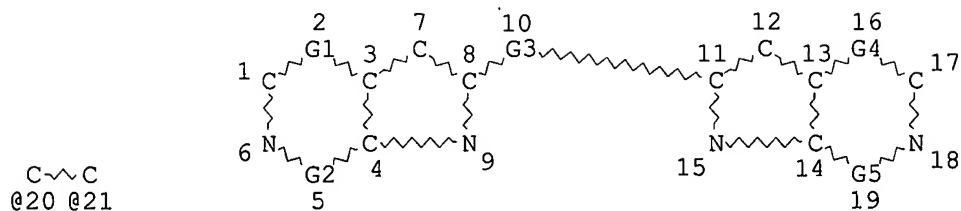
STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 6 NOV 2003 HIGHEST RN 613649-12-0

*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***
'REGISTRY' IS DEFAULT FORMAT FOR 'REGISTRY' FILE

=> d sia

L4 HAS NO ANSWERS

L4 STR



REP G1=(0-1) 20-1 21-3

REP G2=(0-1) 20-6 21-4

REP G3=(3-7) C

REP G4=(0-1) 20-13 21-17

REP G5=(0-1) 20-14 21-18

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 21

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

=> s 14

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 11:34:48 FILE 'REGISTRY'

SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 17352 TO ITERATE

5.8% PROCESSED 1000 ITERATIONS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

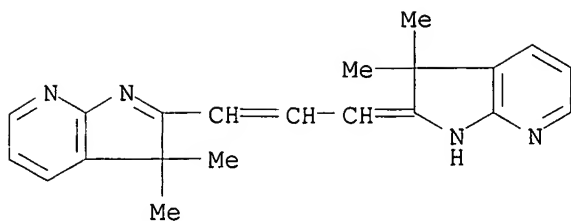
1 ANSWERS

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 339160 TO 354920
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 98 TO 596

L5 1 SEA SSS SAM L4

=> d scan

L5 1 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IN 1H-Pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine, 2-[3-(3,3-dimethyl-3H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-2-yl)-2-propenylidene]-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-, conjugate monoacid (9CI)
MF C21 H22 N4 . H



● H⁺

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> s l4 ful
 FULL SEARCH INITIATED 11:35:23 FILE 'REGISTRY'
 FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 350682 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 350682 ITERATIONS
 SEARCH TIME: 00.00.07

150 ANSWERS

L6 150 SEA SSS FUL L4

=> d tot reg

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149	RN	47540-28-3	REGISTRY
150	RN	23768-30-1	REGISTRY

=> fil caplus

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:36:12 ON 07 NOV 2003

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 7 Nov 2003 VOL 139 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 6 Nov 2003 (20031106/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:01:46 ON 07 NOV 2003)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:02:12 ON 07 NOV 2003

L1 STR
L2 3 S L1
L3 45 S L1 FUL

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:18:09 ON 07 NOV 2003

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:26:48 ON 07 NOV 2003

L4 STR L1
L5 1 S L4
L6 150 S L4 FUL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:36:12 ON 07 NOV 2003

=> s 16

L7 34 L6

=> d 1- cbib abs hitrn

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 34 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
2003:559869 Document No. 139:125152 Manufacture of lithographic plates, photoimaging materials therefor, radical generation therein, photopolymerization initiators therefor. Nishizeki, Masato; Miura, Norio (Konica Co., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2003206307 A2 20030722, 85 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2002-4684 20020111.

AB Photoimaging resin compns. contg. radical generators (e.g., onium salts, triazine halides, Fe-arene complexes, bisimidazoles, titanocenes, and/or org. peroxides), ethylenic monomers, sensitizing dyes having author's specified skeletons (15 Markush structures are given), and polymn. accelerators chosen from amines and/or S compds. are applied on substrates, coated with protective layers, imagewise exposed to 400-550-nm light, and developed to give lithog. masters showing high accuracy of dot reprodn. The unexposed photoimaging materials show good storage stability of sensitivity against exposure light.

IT 565170-13-0

RL: CPS (Chemical process); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(sensitizers; storage-stable presensitized lithog. plates contg. sp. sensitizing dyes and showing high reprodn. accuracy)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
2003:165080 Document No. 138:206479 Synthesis of water-soluble azacyanine pigments having high fluorescence intensity and intermediates thereof.

Nakamura, Takeki; Takeuchi, Kazuya (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan).
Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2003064083 A2 20030305, 19 pp. (Japanese).
CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2001-252788 20010823.

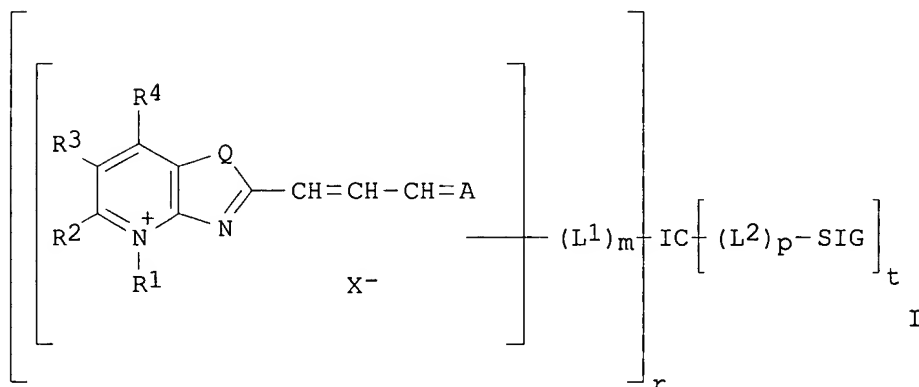
AB The title pigments are claimed to be useful as marker for biochem. and genetic diagnosis, and obtained by introducing sulfonic acid groups to 3H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine structure (S) and coupling two S derivs. to give an internal salt form. The intermediates are derivs. of 2,3,3,-trimethyl-3H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-5-sulfonic acid, and are prepd. by starting from 2-aminopyridine.

IT 500567-51-1P 500567-52-2P 500567-53-3P
500567-54-4P 500567-55-5P 500567-56-6P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis of water-sol. and fluorescent azacyanine pigments)

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
2003:141233 Document No. 138:170261 Azacyanine dye-based fluorescent indicators with high affinity for multiplex nucleic acid complex for detection of nucleic acids via hybridization. Nakamura, Takeki (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2003052400 A2 20030225, 15 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2001-247539 20010817.

GI



AB A method for detection of nucleic acids using hybridization probes and an azacyanine dye-based fluorescent indicator having higher affinity for duplex or triplex nucleic acid complex than to single-stranded forms are described. The fluorescent indicators of the invention have the general formula (I) (R1 = alkyl, aryl; Q = O, S, N(R), C(R)(R')); R, R' = H, monovalent substituent; R2, R3, R4 = H, monovalent substituent; R1 and R2, R2 and R3, or R3 and R4 may form a ring; A = atoms necessary for forming an azacyanine dye; X = counter ion or neg. charge within azacyanine dye; n = 0-2; L1 = divalent linker connecting IC and R1, R2, R3, R4, Q, or A; m = 0, 1; IC = planar 3- or 4- membered ring structure with affinity for multiplex nucleic acid complex; r = 1-4; L2 = divalent linker connecting SIG and IC; SIG = dye; p = 0, 1; t = 0-3; r + t .gtoreq. 2). Synthetic schemes for some of those compds. are shown. Fluorescent compds. of this invention provided a much higher signal to noise ratio compared to the ref. compds. when used in combination with immobilized probes.

IT 497237-42-0

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(azacyanine dye-based fluorescent indicators with high affinity for multiplex nucleic acid complex for detection of nucleic acids via hybridization)

IT 497237-38-4P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(azacyanine dye-based fluorescent indicators with high affinity for multiplex nucleic acid complex for detection of nucleic acids via hybridization)

IT 497237-46-4P 497237-47-5P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(azacyanine dye-based fluorescent indicators with high affinity for multiplex nucleic acid complex for detection of nucleic acids via hybridization)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

2003:141221 Document No. 138:166249 Fluorescent indicators with high affinity for multiplex nucleic acid complex for detection of nucleic acids via hybridization. Nakamura, Takeki (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2003052377 A2 20030225, 12 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2001-247537 20010817.

AB A method for detection of nucleic acids using hybridization probes and at least a pair of fluorescent indicators having higher affinity for duplex or triplex nucleic acid complex than to single-stranded forms are described. Fluorescent compds. of this invention provided a much higher signal to noise ratio compared to the ref. compds. when used in combination with immobilized probes.

IT 497237-88-4

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(fluorescent indicators with high affinity for multiplex nucleic acid complex for detection of nucleic acids via hybridization)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

2003:94436 Document No. 138:166220 Method for detecting RNA using dye. Nakamura, Koki (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2003035709 A2 20030207, 12 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2001-219214 20010719.

AB A convenient method is provided for rapidly detecting RNA with high sensitivity using a luminescent compd. In this method, RNA present in a soln. or a solid, or on a solid phase carrier is optically detected. The method comprises: (1) a process for obtaining a complex of RNA with a dye which is selected from a group of cyanine dyes, oxonol dyes, and xanthene dyes, and possesses more than two boronic acid groups; and (2) a process for optically detecting the complex.

IT 494796-97-3P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(method for detecting RNA using dye)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

2003:94434 Document No. 138:166219 Method for detecting nucleic acid using luminescent substance. Nakamura, Takeki (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2003035708 A2 20030207, 15 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2001-219213 20010719.

AB A convenient method is provided for rapidly detecting a trace component such nucleic acid with high sensitivity using a luminescent compd. In this method, a detection objective substance such as nucleic acid is optically detected. The method comprises: (1) a process for obtaining a bound substance of the detection objective substance with a compd. possessing more than 20 hydroxyl groups; (2) a process for obtaining a complex of the bound substance obtained in the process (1) with a luminescent substance such as a cyanine dye, oxonol dye, or xanthene dye, possessing more than two boronic acid groups; and (3) a process for optically detecting the complex.

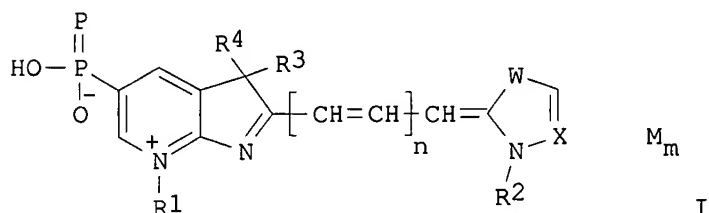
IT 494796-97-3P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST

(Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(method for detecting nucleic acid using luminescent substance)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
2003:94125 Document No. 138:170463 Azamethine dye fluorescent nucleotide as
label for nucleic acid. Nishigaki, Junji; Takeuchi, Kazuya; Inomata,
Hiroko; Kojima, Masayoshi (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai
Tokkyo Koho JP 2003034697 A2 20030207, 23 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF.
APPLICATION: JP 2001-219212 20010719.

GI



AB Azamethine dye-based fluorescent nucleotides having a general formula
X-Y-Z (X = natural or nonnatural nucleotide, oligonucleotide, or
polynucleotide, or derivs., and binds to Y; Y = CH₂, CH=CH, C.tplbond.C,
C:O, O, S, NH, or combination; Z = I) are provided. In I R₁-R₄ =
(substituted)alkyl; n = 0,1,2,3; M = counter ion; m = quantity necessary
to neutralize the elec. charge of the mol.; W = O, S, N, alkyl-N, C, alkyl
or dialkyl C, or W =C and ring is fused to (substituted)phenyl or pyridyl
ring; X = O, S, N, CH₂, or X = C and ring is fused to Ph ring. Nucleic
acid probes or primers labeled with the above fluorescent nucleotide as
part of reagent kit for nucleic acid detection and diagnosis, are claimed.
Prepn. of fluorescent labeled nucleic acid by reverse transcription,
terminal transferase reaction, random prime method, PCR, or nick
translation method, is claimed. Synthesis of the fluorescent nucleotides
and their dUTP conjugates are described as well as prepn. of DNA probes
via reverse transcription.

IT 494845-01-1P 494845-02-2P 494845-03-3P
494845-04-4P 494845-05-5P 494845-10-2P
494845-15-7P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT
(Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
(Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES
(Uses)

(azamethine dye fluorescent nucleotide as label for nucleic acid)

IT 494845-42-0P 494845-43-1P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST
(Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(azamethine dye fluorescent nucleotide as label for nucleic acid)

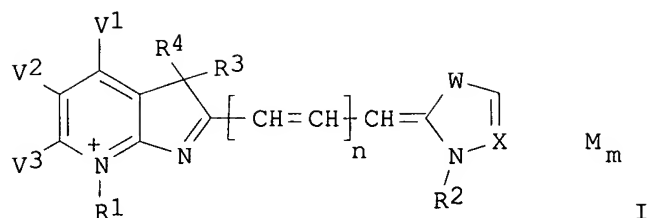
IT 494845-41-9P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)

(azamethine dye fluorescent nucleotide as label for nucleic acid)

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
2003:94124 Document No. 138:170462 Azamethine dye fluorescent nucleotide as
label for nucleic acid. Nishigaki, Junji; Nakamura, Koki; Takeuchi,
Kazuya; Inomata, Hiroko; Kojima, Masayoshi (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.,
Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2003034696 A2 20030207, 25 pp.
(Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2001-219211 20010719.

GI



AB Azamethine dye-based fluorescent nucleotides having a general formula X-Y-Z (X = natural or nonnatural nucleotide, oligonucleotide, or polynucleotide, or derivs., and binds to Y; Y = CH₂, CH=CH, C.tplbond.C, C:O, O, S, NH, or combination; Z = I) are provided. In I R₁-R₄ = (substituted)alkyl; V₁-V₃ = H, substituent; n = 0,1,2,3; W = N, O, S, alkyl-N, aryl-N, dialkyl-C, or W = C and the ring is fused to a Ph ring; X = O, S, C, N, or X = C and ring is fused to pyridyl or Ph ring; M = counter ion; m = quantity necessary to neutralize the elec. charge of the mol. Nucleic acid probes or primers labeled with the above fluorescent nucleotide as part of reagent kit for nucleic acid detection and diagnosis, are claimed. Prepn. of fluorescent labeled nucleic acid by reverse transcription, terminal transferase reaction, random prime method, PCR, or nick translation method, is claimed. Synthesis of the fluorescent nucleotides and their dUTP conjugates are described as well as prepn. of DNA probes via reverse transcription.

IT **494842-65-8P 494842-66-9P 494842-67-0P**
494842-68-1P 494842-69-2P 494842-70-5P
494842-71-6P 494842-72-7P 494842-73-8P
494842-79-4P 494842-84-1P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(azamethine dye fluorescent nucleotide as label for nucleic acid)

IT **494843-24-2P 494843-26-4P**

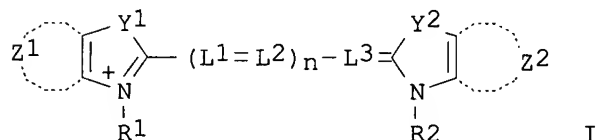
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(azamethine dye fluorescent nucleotide as label for nucleic acid)

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

2002:607999 Document No. 137:177095 Photopolymerizable composition containing organic borate photopolymerization initiator for photoimaging recording material. Takashima, Masanobu; Fukushige, Yuichi (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2002229196 A2 20020814, 44 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2001-25900 20010201.

GI



AB The photopolymerizable compn. comprises a polymerizable compd. I (R_{1,2} = aliph., arom.; Y_{1,2} = S, O, etc.; Z₁ = heterocyclyl, arom. ring condensed from heterocyclyl; Z₂ = arom., heterocyclyl; L₁₋₃ = methine; n = 0-3; and X- = anion) having an ethylenic unsatd. bond and a radical generator forming a radical upon reacting with the polymerizable compd. The radical

generator is an org. borate R11R12R13R14B- G+ (R11-14 = aliph., arom., heterocyclyl; and G+ = anion). The recording material comprises a color-forming component (A) encapsulated in a microcapsule and a color-forming component (B) includes the polymerizable compd. The photopolymerizable compn. showed high sensitivity not only to UV light but also to light ranging from visible to IR.

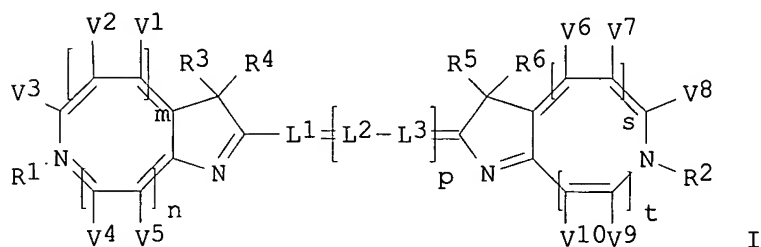
IT 98570-20-8 446233-06-3 446233-27-8

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye; photopolymerizable compn. contg. dye and org. borate photopolymn. initiator for photoimaging recording material)

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

2001:432896 Document No. 135:43132 Synthesis of fluorescent substances and application for obtaining fluorescence probes and detection of PCR products. Inomata, Hiroko; Shinoki, Hiroshi; Kojima, Masayoshi; Sudo, Yukio; Nishigaki, Junji; Seshimoto, Osamu (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 1106621 A2 20010613, 41 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 2000-126447 20001206. PRIORITY: JP 1999-347886 19991207; JP 1999-348015 19991207.

GI



AB The present invention provides a fluorescent substance which is represented by a formula: A-B-C wherein A is a residue of natural or synthetic nucleotide, oligonucleotide, polynucleotide, or deriv. thereof, and binds to B at a base moiety in said residue, or A is a residue of avidin or streptavidin; B is a divalent linking group or a single bond; and C is a monovalent group derived from a general formula (I) and binds to B at a reactive group present in R1 or R2; wherein R1 and R2 each independently represent an alkyl group that may be substituted with a reactive group capable of covalently bonding to A-B-; R3, R4, R5, and R6 each independently represent an alkyl group, and R3 and R4, and/or R5 and R6 may bind to each other to form a satd. carbon-ring together with a carbon atom(s) to which they bind; V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9 and V10 each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a monovalent substituent, and two adjacent groups thereof may bind to form a ring; L1, L2, and L3 represent a substituted or unsubstituted methine group; each of m, n, s, and t represents 0 or 1, provided that m & n = 1 and s & t = 1; p represents 1, 2, or 3; M represents a counter ion; and q represents a no. required to neutralize the charge of a mol. The fluorescent substance of the present invention is useful as a labeling substance for nucleic acids, or as a reagent for analyzing biol. components such as nucleic acids, proteins or sugars. Thus fluorescent dyes were synthesized and conjugated to dUTP; the conjugate was used for transcription to obtain a fluorescence-labeled probe. In another application dyes are conjugated to streptavidin for the detection of biotin-labeled PCR products.

IT 344454-15-5P 344454-19-9P 344454-22-4P

344454-26-8P 344454-30-4P 344454-42-8P

344454-44-0P 344454-47-3P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT

(Reactant or reagent)

(synthesis of fluorescent substances and application for obtaining fluorescence probes and detection of PCR products)

IT 344454-15-5DP, conjugate with streptavidin 344454-17-7P
344454-20-2P 344454-21-3P 344454-22-4DP,
conjugate with streptavidin 344454-23-5P 344454-24-6P
344454-25-7P 344454-26-8DP, conjugate with streptavidin
344454-27-9P 344454-29-1P 344454-33-7P
344454-48-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(synthesis of fluorescent substances and application for obtaining fluorescence probes and detection of PCR products)

IT 344454-46-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(used for transcription to obtain fluorescence-labeled probe; synthesis of fluorescent substances and application for obtaining fluorescence probes and detection of PCR products)

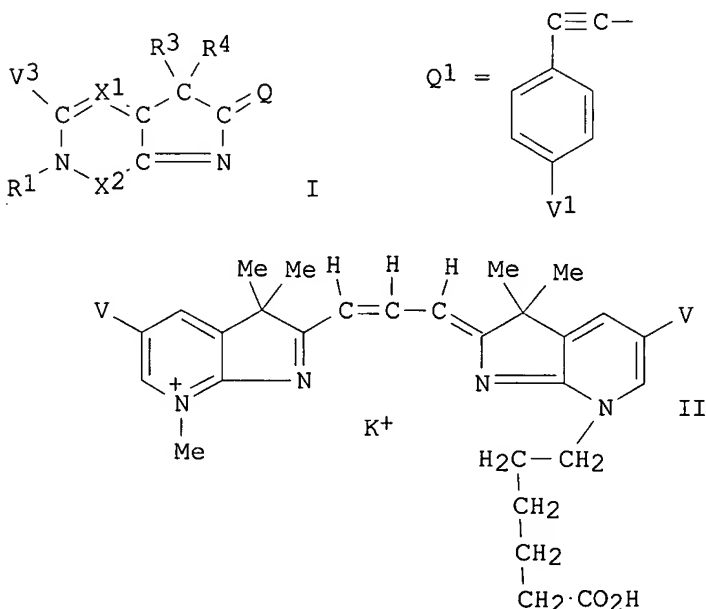
L7 ANSWER 11 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

2001:228893 Document No. 134:266295 Preparation of azaindole derivatives for fluorescence labeling. Nishigaki, Junji; Nakamura, Kouki (Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2001021624 A1 20010329, 89 pp.

DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (Japanese). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2000-JP6401

20000920. PRIORITY: JP 1999-264844 19990920; JP 1999-264845 19990920; JP 1999-294910 19991018; JP 1999-294911 19991018; JP 2000-117451 20000419.

GI



AB The title compds. I [X1 = (CV2CV1)_m; X2 = (CV4:CV5)_n; V1 to V5 represent each hydrogen, halogeno, alkyl, alkenyl, a group selected from a group

consisting of groups capable of forming a covalent bond together with a substance to be labeled, etc., or V1 and V2 may be bonded to each other to form a satd. or unsatd. ring; R1 represents hydrogen or a group selected from a group consisting of alkyl, aryl and heterocyclic groups; R3 and R4 represent each alkyl, or R3 and R4 may be bonded to each other to form a ring; Q represents atoms which are necessary in forming a methine chromophore; and m and n represent each 0 or 1, provided that m+n is 1] are prepd. I are useful in detg. DNA sequence, assaying physiol. active substances by the fluorescent immunoassay method, etc. The title compd. II [V = Q1; V1 = SO₃-] was prepd. and showed max. fluorescence at 669 nm. The fluorescence intensity of compds. of this invention is 2 - 3 times stronger than that of prior art fluorescent dyes.

IT 331777-48-1 331777-49-2 331777-50-5
331777-51-6 331777-52-7 331777-53-8
331777-54-9 331777-55-0 331777-56-1
331777-57-2 331777-58-3 331777-59-4
331777-60-7 331777-61-8 331777-62-9
331777-63-0 331777-64-1 331777-65-2
331778-83-7

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(prepn. of azaindole derivs. for fluorescence labeling)

IT 331777-32-3P 331777-33-4P 331777-34-5P
331777-35-6P 331777-36-7P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of azaindole derivs. for fluorescence labeling)

IT 331777-46-9P 331777-47-0P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of azaindole derivs. for fluorescence labeling)

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1998:79503 Document No. 128:171682 Treatment of wastewaters containing silver halide photographic materials. Hirabayashi, Kazuhiko (Konica Co., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 10028980 A2 19980203 Heisei, 32 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1996-186197 19960716.

AB Wastewaters contg. silver halide photog. materials from lithog. plates prepn. are treated by dosing with hydrazine compds., pyridinium compds., and/or tetrazolium compds. to decomp. reducing components, settling and then filtering the treated water at down stream.

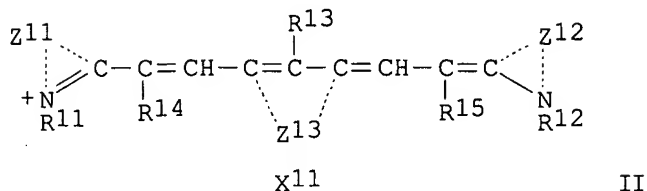
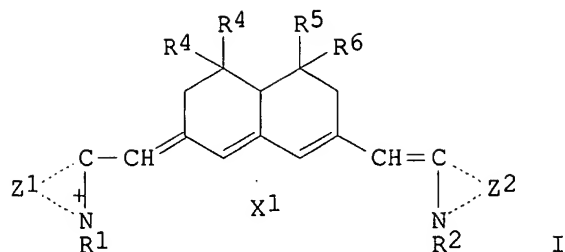
IT 126691-62-1 126734-19-8 126829-28-5
139536-69-9

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(treatment of wastewaters contg. silver halide photog. materials)

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1994:231750 Document No. 120:231750 IR-sensitized silver halide photographic material suitable for rapid processing. Nakatsugawa, Hiroshi; Kojima, Takaaki; Tanaka, Shigeo (Konishiroku Photo Ind, Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 05045776 A2 19930226 Heisei, 36 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1991-208208 19910820.

GI



AB In a Ag halide photog. material contg. photosensitive Ag halide emulsions having different spectral sensitivity distributions and yellow, magenta and cyan couplers, the Ag halide emulsion is made of .gtoreq.90 mol% of AgCl and contains .gtoreq.1 compd. selected from an Ir compd. and a Group VIII element compd. excluding Ir and further is sensitized by a compd. I [Z1,2 = at. group forming 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl; R1,2 = alkyl, aryl;; R3-6 = H, alkyl, aryl; X1 = counter ion]. Alternatively, the photog. material is sensitized by a compd. II [Z11,12 = at. group forming thiazole ring, oxazole ring, selenazole ring, tetrazole ring, or pyridine ring; thiazole ring, oxazole ring, selenazole ring and tetrazole ring may condense with C; Z13 = at. group forming 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl; R11 = alkyl, aryl; R11 may form a ring together with R14; R12 = alkyl, aryl; R14 may for a ring together with R15; R13 = H, alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl without hetero atom directly bonded to C of the methine chain of the sensitizing dye; R14 = H, may form a ring together with R11; R15 = H, may form a ring together with R12; and X11 = counter ion].

IT 139536-69-9

RL: USES (Uses)

(IR-spectral sensitizer, silver halide photog. material sensitized by)

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1994:19136 Document No. 120:19136 High-sensitivity silver halide photographic photosensitive material. Hirabayashi, Kazuhiko; Fukui, Makoto (Konica Co., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 04358143 A2 19921211 Heisei, 53 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1991-118727 19910523.

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB In the title material having on a support .gtoreq.1 photosensitive Ag halide emulsion layer, the back layer of the support contains .gtoreq.1 compd. of Ia, Ib, Ic (R1-R6 = alkyl; Y1, Y2 = nonmetallic atoms for forming pyrrolopyridine ring; L = methine; X- = anion; n = 1, 2), and II (R21-R26 = alkyl; Z1, Z2 = nonmetallic atoms for forming benzo or naphtho condensed ring; L2 = methine; X2- = anion; m = 1, 2) and .gtoreq.1 layer of the photog. material contains a matting agent having an av. particle diam. >10 .mu.. The material shows no transporting trouble.

IT 141138-36-5 151405-62-8 151405-63-9
151405-65-1 151704-25-5

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photog. material contg., for smooth transport)

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1993:90713 Document No. 118:90713 Method for processing silver halide photographic material. Hirabayashi, Kazuhiko; Nishio, Shoji (Konica Co., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 04194927 A2 19920714 Heisei, 36 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1990-327411 19901127.

AB The title material which comprises a support having thereon one or more photosensitive Ag halide emulsion layers is processed in an automatic development machine at a line speed .gtoreq.1000 m/min. The title material contains one or more matting agents with av. particle diam. >10 .mu.m and one or more dyes with max. absorption at .gtoreq.670 nm. The title method is highly efficient.

IT **126829-28-5**

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photog. materials contg.)

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1992:601775 Document No. 117:201775 Silver halide photographic material with improved antistatic characteristics. Hattori, Kaoru; Yoshida, Kazuhiro (Konica K. K., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 04045438 A2 19920214 Heisei, 19 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1990-154465 19900613.

AB The title Ag halide photog. material contains (a) a hepta- or nanomethinecyanine dye composed of a pyrrolopyridine ring or furopyrrrole ring as a base ring contg. .gtoreq.2 acid groups or a substituent with CH₂CH₂OR (R = H, alkyl) and (b) a H₂O-sol. alkali metal salt (anionic surfactant).

IT **126734-19-8 126829-19-4 139536-69-9**

RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, silver halide photog. material contg., with improved antistatic characteristics)

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1992:601764 Document No. 117:201764 Photographic material with superior antistatic properties and suppressed residual color. Yoshida, Kazuhiro (Konica Co., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 04027938 A2 19920130 Heisei, 19 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1990-133114 19900523.

AB The title Ag halide photog. material utilizes (1) .gtoreq.1 layers contg. the reaction products of a water-sol. elec. conductive polymer, hydrophobic polymer particles, and an epoxy hardener, and (2) an adjacent hydrophilic colloid layer contg. .gtoreq.1 dyes selected from hepta- and nonamethine cyanine dyes contg. pyrrolopyridine, thienopyrrole, and furopyrrrole parent nuclei contg. .gtoreq.2 substituents contg. .gtoreq.2 acid groups or .gtoreq.1 CH₂CH₂OR (R = H, alkyl).

IT **126734-19-8 143986-78-1 144011-24-5**

RL: USES (Uses)
(backing layer dye, photog. film using)

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1992:479899 Document No. 117:79899 Method for processing silver halide photographic material containing dye. Atoyama, Hiroyuki; Yoshida, Kazuhiro (Konica K. K., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 04080747 A2 19920313 Heisei, 21 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1990-196007 19900723.

AB In the title method for processing the title material comprising a support having thereon hydrophilic colloid layers which include .gtoreq.1 IR-sensitized photosensitive Ag halide emulsion layers, at least one of the hydrophilic colloid layers contains at least one water-sol. dye having a max. absorption at .gtoreq.700 nm. The hydrophilic colloid layers contg. the above-mentioned water-sol. dye or other hydrophilic colloid layers also contain oil-sol. fluorescent brighteners. The title material

is processed with a line speed of .gtoreq.1500 mm/min in an automatic processing machine. The total time for development, fixing, washing, and stabilization is .ltoreq.40 s. The title method gives high-quality images.

IT 126829-28-5 139536-69-9 142492-34-0
142632-40-4

RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. dye)

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1992:265688 Document No. 116:265688 Heat-developable photosensitive material giving images with improved sharpness. Suda, Yoshihiko; Ohayashi, Keiji; Usagawa, Yasushi (Konica Co., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 03135553 A2 19910610 Heisei, 32 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1989-274435 19891020.

AB The title material, comprising a support having thereon photosensitive silver halide, a reducing agent and/or a precursor of a reducing agent, and a binder, contains least one dye selected from a group of hepta- and nonamethine cyanine dyes which have at least two groups having one or more CH₂CH₂OR (R = H, alkyl) radicals or are pyrrolopyridine, thienopyrrole rings, etc., each of the said pyrrolopyridine or thienopyrrole dyes has at least two acidic groups. The use of the title material gives images with improved sharpness.

IT 126829-26-3 141138-36-5

RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, in heat-developable photosensitive material)

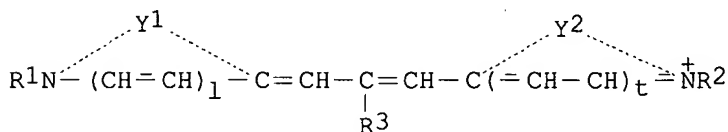
IT 130293-56-0P 131033-79-9P

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, as dye for heat-developable photosensitive material)

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1992:162435 Document No. 116:162435 Silver halide photographic material. Hirabayashi, Kazuhiko; Yoshida, Kazuhiro (Konica Co., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 03209458 A2 19910912 Heisei, 15 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1990-5230 19900112.

GI



(X⁻)_m I

AB In the title material comprising a support coated with one or more photosensitive Ag halide emulsion layers, at least one of the said emulsion layers contains at least one compd. selected from I [Y1, Y2 = nonmetallic atoms for forming (substituted) benzothiazole, quinoline rings, etc.; R1, R2 = lower alkyl or alkyl with sulfo or carboxyl group; R3 = Me, Et, Pr; X = an anion; l, t = 1 or 2; m = 1 or 0; for inner salt, m = 0]. At least one of the layers in the title material contains at least one water-sol. dye which has max. absorption at .gtoreq.700 nm. The title material shows high sensitivity.

IT 126691-62-1 126734-19-8 126829-28-5
139536-69-9

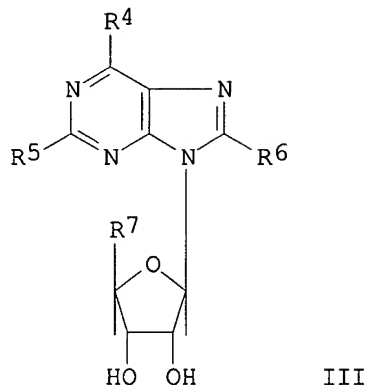
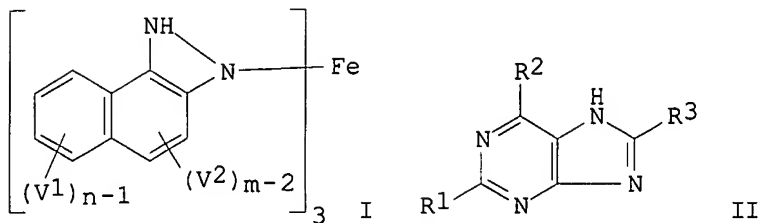
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photog. material contg.)

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1992:139977 Document No. 116:139977 Silver halide photographic material containing dyes. Atoyama, Hiroyuki; Yoshida, Kazuhiro (Konica Co.,

Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 03129338 A2 19910603 Heisei, 24 pp.
(Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1989-180785 19890713.

GI



AB In the title material comprising a support having thereon hydrophilic colloid layers and at least one silver halide emulsion layer IR-spectrally sensitized, at least one hydrophilic colloid layer contains at least one dye I (V1, V2 = sulfo, carboxyl; n = 1 to 4; m = 1 to 3; a proviso is given). The said dye-contg. hydrophilic colloid layer and the above-mentioned silver halide emulsion layer are on the same side of the support. At least one hydrophilic colloid layer in the title material contains compds. II [R1 - R3 = C1-12 (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, etc.], III [R4 - R6 = H, halo, OH, (substituted) amino; R7 = phosphoric acid group, (substituted) alkyl.], etc. The layer contg. II, III, etc. and the above-mentioned silver halide emulsion layer are on the same side of the support. The title material shows high sensitivity.

IT **139401-21-1**

RL: USES (Uses)

(dye, in photog. material)

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1992:72482 Document No. 116:72482 Cyanine dyes and light-absorbing compositions containing the same. Usagawa, Yasushi; Kagawa, Nobuaki (Konica Co., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 03146565 A2 19910621 Heisei, 10 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1989-285351 19891101.

AB The title dyes, showing strong absorption in red to near-IR region and good soly. for easy coatability, useful for laser optical recording media, are 3H-pyrrolopyridine pentamethine or heptamethine dyes.

IT **131033-79-9P 137705-77-2P**

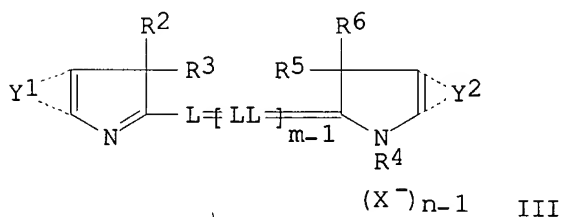
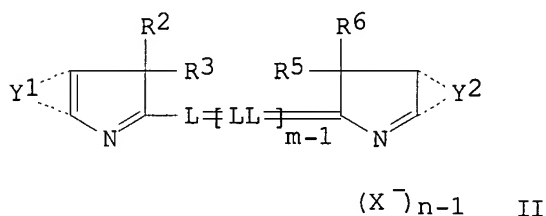
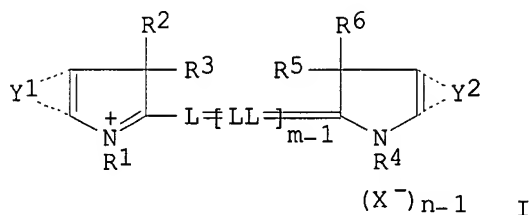
RL: PREP (Preparation)

(laser optical recording media, manuf. of)

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1992:72132 Document No. 116:72132 Method for processing silver halide photographic light-sensitive material. Ushiroyama, Hiroyuki; Yoshida, Kazuhiro (Konica Co., Japan). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 428112 A1 19910522, 32

GI



AB In the title method comprising the development, fixing, washing or stabilization of the light-sensitive material, the amt. of the replenishing soln. for the washing or stabilization is not more than 3 L per square meter of the light-sensitive material which comprises a support and a hydrophilic colloidal layer on each of both sides of the support; either one of the said hydrophilic colloidal layers contains a dye represented by general structures I, II, and III (R1-R6 = alkyl; Y1, Y2 = non-metallic atoms for forming a pyrrolopyridine ring; a proviso is given; L = methine; X⁻ = anion; m = 4 or 5; n = 1 or 2; n = 1 for intramol. salt; R1-R6, Y1 and Y2 represent each a group capable of making a dye mol. to have at least two acid groups or a group capable of making at least two each of the substituents thereof to have not less than one of CH₂CH₂ or groups in which R is H or alkyl). I-III are useful as anti-halation and/or filter dyes. In the processing of photog. material contg. conventional dyes, a sludge causing a film stain is formed in the processing soln. The use of dyes I-III causes no formation of sludge.

IT **126829-19-4 130293-56-0 138627-64-2**

RL: USES (Uses)

(anti-halation dye, in photog. material)

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

1991:546543 Document No. 115:146543 Silver halide photographic material with antistatic layer. Takamukai, Yasuhiko; Hanyu, Takeshi (Konica Co., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 03044634 A2 19910226 Heisei, 19 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1989-181306 19890712.

GI